## NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1883.-TEN PAGES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. WORK IN CONGRESS AND COMMITTEE.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL AND THE ARMY BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE, AND THE BONDED WHISKEY BILL BY THE SENATE-REVENUE AND TARIFF MEASURES.

The House yesterday, after a remarkably short debate, passed the Senate Civil Service bill, which was reported by the committee after a brief meeting, without amendment. The vote stood 155 to 47. The Senate passed the · Bonded Whiskey bill by a vote of 23 to 20. The Senate Finance Committee reported the Internal Revenue bill, amended by the addition of the Tarift measures adopted by that committee. The House, after some debate, passed the Army Appropriation bill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL PASSED. A VOTE OF 155 TO 47 IN THE SENATE-THE HOUSE

BILL UNCHANGED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-In order to become a law the Civil Service bill now requires only the President's signature. It passed the House this afternoon exactly as it came from the Senate by a vote of 155 to 47-more than three to one. It is not often that the immediate prospects of a bill improve so suddenly as in this case, even in a body so full of legislative surprises as is the House of Representa-

At noon to-day committee consideration of the bill appeared as remote as ever, the fourth attempt to secure a quorum of the committee having resulted in the attendance of only two members. During the next two or three hours, however, other members of the committee appeared suddenly to realize that they had already made themselves quite conspicuous enough by their inattention to duty, and they hastened to respond to Chairman Kasson's personal appeals which bad hitherto been unavailing. So great was the new-born anx lety to report the bill that the programme of amending it was abandoned altogether, and it was determined that even some minor errors which had been dis covered should be allowed to stand, and an effort made to pass the measure exactly as it came from the Senate.

About 3:30 o'clock, the Army having passed, Chairman Kasson claimed the floor and reported the bill. A Texan Representative who had charge of another measure which had been made a special order raised a question of consideration, which was voted down with emphasis. Then Mr. Kasson rather timidly expressed the hope that the bill might be disposed of this week, on account of the great amount of other business pressing for consideration. S. S. Cox was the first Representative to catch the spirit of the occasion. "The shipping bill and other important business are waiting. Why does not the gentleman frem Iowa put his bill immediately on its passage? shouted Mr. Cox, and in a flash a roar of applause filled the hall. In vain did statesmen like Messrs. Bland and Sparks attempt to insist that as the bill carried an appropriation it must receive its first consideration in the Committee of the Whole; they were overruled out of hand, while cries of "vote," "vote," swelled the uproar, and almost drowned the stentorian voice of the Speaker, who used his gavel with might and main.

Mr. Kasson sought again and again to explain that the committee had not been blind to the fact that the bill contained several minor errors that ought to be corrected, but for some he could not get a hearing. At last he was allowed to say a few words, but few paid any attention until he moved the previous question when another shout of applause went up and the motion was carried almost unanimously.

Then a good many of the Democrats appeared to realize that they had gone too fast. Mr. Reagan insisted on the thirty minutes for debate allowed by the rule, and he was given control of the fifteen minutes in opposition to the bill. He spoke about three minutes, and appeared to be trying to explain that he opposed the measure because it did not go far enough. Indeed, that appeared to be the objection in the minds of all the Democrats regret the day when I retire. The place has no They crave more Civil Reform than the bill will give Service them. They appealed for an opportunity to offer amendments, although they had just voted for the previous question which cut off ail amendments One of them wanted the act to go into effect July 4, 1885. Mr. Atkins in his most impressive manner asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment to prohibit " any person from soliciting or receiving any contribution for political purposes from any clerk or office-holder."

"I object," shouted Mr. Neal. The Tennesse ctatesman drew himself up to his atmost height in a very dramatic attitude; and, pointing with one of his long lony fingers toward Mr. Neal, exclaimed in his most tragle tones: "The gentlemen from Ohio

his most tragic tones: "The gentlemen from Ohio objects."

The scene was irresistibly comic, and threw the-House into convulsions of laughter. Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, spoke two minutes in favor of the bill, finding time to say that the people are tired of platform promises and professions of reform which are never kept, and calling attention to the fact that several new Democratic State Administrations which have ridden into power on the back of such promises are even now engaged in turning out skilled and faithful officers and employes in crear to make room for and reward partisans. The people, he declared, would welcome this measure as a step in the right direction, and as the evidence of sincerity on the part of Congress.

Mr. Kasson closed the debate in some retrospective t marks, and then Mr. Springer, who had been uneasily shifting himself from place to place, strug-

tive t marks, and then Mr. Springer, who had been uneasily suifting himself from place to place, struggled to obtain the floor. Congress can do nothing of importance without the help of Mr. Springer. Today he desired to move to recommit the bill with instructions which he wildly waved in the air as ne vainly strove to "catch the Speaker's eye." Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, was more successful. His motion was defeated—85 to 114—on a year and my vote. The Democrats who voted in the negative were Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt and Hardenberg When Mr. Hubbell's name was called, Mr. Keed looket around and innocently remarked, in a tone perfectly and ble in the gallery, "Hubbell ought to be here to vote on this."

Of the 155 affirmative votes on the passage of the

perfectly and ble in the gallery, "Hibbell ought to be here to vote on this."

Of the 155 affirmative votes on the passage of the bill, 108 were cast by Republicans and 47 by Democrats. Seven Republicans and 40 Democrats voted in the negative. The seven Republicans were Messrs, Hubbs, Marsh, Moore, Robinson, of Ohio; Smails, Steele and Thomas. Of the 40 Democrats who voted against the bill, 8 are from Northern. States and 32 from Sonthern States.

"Why die you vote against the bill?" asked a TRIBLENE correspondent of General Robinson, of Ohio. "Because nobody in my district demands it," was the repty. "The subject is one which has attracted no attention there, and so far as I know has not been discussed. Hook upon the whole thing as a lumbing myself, and I think we now have the best Civil Service we ever had. I believe it is the beat in the world to-day."

Dorman B. Eaton was naturally pleased at the

best trill Service we ever had. I believe it is the best in the world to-day."

Dorman B. Eaton was naturally pleased at the unexpectedly rapid triumph of his bill. He said this evening that one of the pleasante-t features of its passage to him was that it had been carried through noth Houses by the union of all that was best in both parties. He believed that the Republican party outlaned the larger proportion of man of high and pure aspirations in public affairs, but he was not one of those who held that all the good men were in one party, and he was glad for the sake of the future of the movement that men of both parties had joined in it. He dwelt especially on the quiet but sincere and effective service which Messrs, Hewitt and Willis had readered on the Democratic side of the House, and Mr. Pendleton in the Senale. Speaking especially of the reton in the Sena.e. Speaking especially of the re-sult in the House, he spoke with enthusiasm of the aid he had received from Mr. Hiscock.

THE BONDED WHISKEY BILL.

ITS PASSAGE BY THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 23 TO 20.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4-After a struggle extending over ten days or more, Senator Sherman succeeded to-day in getting his bill for the extension of the bonded period for whiskey before the Sen ate; and after three hours' discussion it was passed. The debate has beer a very carnest one, though the temperance feature of the question has not eutered it at all. It has been manifest from the first that the friends of the bill were in a majority and

that its passage was assured whenever it should come to a vote. They have urged it to the front merely as an act of mercy to a class of people who by their own thoughtlessness had placed them-selves in a position of peril, and whose financial ruin would involve that of business men who had dealings with them. This was the strong point, and, in fact, the only argument of the supporters of

The enemies of the measure, and some who voted for it, have been calling attention to the fact that exactly the same line of argument was adopted when the bonded period was extended from one year to three, an extension which, it is now admitted, increased the difficulties of the whiskey "industry" by stimulating overproduction to an enormous extent; and they have asked repeatedly what guarantee was now to be given by the whiskey men that a further extension would not still further heighten the difficulty. To this question no sufficient answer has been given. It has, to be sure, been urged in reply that the whiskey men, with the experience of the past year or two, and in view of the danger of their position at this time, would not go on mereasing their stock in the bonded warehouses beyond the wants of the market; but every amendment proposed which had in view the limiting of the scope of the bill to the whiskey now on hand, or of that manufactured prior to some fixed date, was voted down.

In short, the power of the whiskey mer to drive through Congress, under the plea of giving relief to a suffering and deserving industry, and in defiance of logic or propriety, a measure calculated to increase their advantages and ultimately their profits, has been forcibly illus trated by the action of to-day. Senator Hale took the lead in opposition to the measure, and in trying to amend it. His first amendment proposed to-day provided that the extension of the bonded period should only aply to whiskey entered on or before he first day of January, 1881. His object, he said, was to test the sincerity of the claim that the passage of the measure would mitigate the suffering, and perhaps serve to prevent the prostration, of a large class of business men. He said that under the present laws whiskey entered since the date named had two years' time yet remaining within which the taxes couldibe paid, and that the threatening con dition of affairs could only apply to that whiskey which must, if the relief was not granted, come out of bond at once.

He was told in reply that the amendment would make the bill a measure of merely temporary relief, and that the whiskey men would be compelled to come to Congress again one or two years hence. This reply, together with the vote by which the amendment was detented, seemed to be a sufficient evidence of the insincerity of those who argued the necessity for immediate relief to the whiskey men as the only reason for the passage of the bill. Other

as the only reason for the passage of the bill. Other amendments, having the same general objet in view were proposed and voted down. The bill was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldrich, Barrow, Beek, Chilcett, Davis of West Vs., George, Gorman, Groome, Grover, Hampton, Hill, Jackson, Jonas, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Mahone, Fendleton, Shernan, Slater, Van Wyck, Vest, Voorhees, Williams—23, Noys. Blair, Brown, Cameron of Wis. Conger, Edmunds, Hale, Hawley, Mobill, Maxey, Miller of Cal., Miller of N. Y., Morrill, Morgan, Platt, Pugh, Rollins, Saulsbury, Sewell, Walker and Windom—20.

MR. ROBESON'S FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-There has been considerable speculation in Washington as to what will be come of Representative Robeson after his present term expires. In conversation with a friend or this subject yesterday Mr. Robeson said:

"Some people say that I am anxious for the Spanish Mission. That is a mistake. My castles are all in New-Jersey and Washington-none of them in Spain. There is no foreign Mission that I would accept. Pdo not suppose that the President desires to give me a place in his Cabinet, so that also is out of the question. While I con sider the office of Representative a desirable and influential one, in which I am the servant of the people only, and not a servant of servants as I would be if I held a foreign Mission, still I shall not pecial charms for me. I propose to continue t like as I have lived, but I shall not argue with any blue as I have lived, out I shall not align with any-body—even with my own family—unicss I receive pay for it. I do not think any one can foretell what may happen politically two years hence. I do think however, hat the time is coming, and is probably not far o7, when the problem of cheap transporta-tion and fair treatment of producers will so force itself upon sublic attention as to require the intervention of the Government."

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEW NAVY.

Washington, Jan. 4.-A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was to-day laid before the Senate containing recommendations for the constru-tion of a steel cruiser of about 4,000 tens displacement o cost, it is estimated, \$1,576,854; three steel cruise of about 2,500 tons displacement, to cost each, esti mated, \$031,225; one iron despatch boat or fast clippe of about 1,500 tons displacement, to cost, estimated \$460,000; and one cruising torpedo boat to cos

of about 1,500 tons displacement, to cost, estimated, \$460,000; and one crilaing torpedo boat to cost \$38,000.

The Secretary says in his letter: "Of the foregoing vessels recommended by the Naval Advisory Board, only the first, the large steel cruiser, was authorized by the set of August 5, 18×2, being the second or smallest cruiser therein mentioned. That act limited the total cost of this vessel to the amount estimated by the former Advisory Board, which appears to have been \$1,42,000. The vessel could probably, however, be constructed under existing law. It will be noticed that the Board ondts to recommend the construction of the first or larger cruiser and borized by that ext; and the Board and the Department agree in the opinion that she should not be built new."

A companying this letter are the estimates in detail furnished by the Naval Advisory Board, through Commodore Shufeldt, its president. The estimates in detail are as follows: For the 4,000-ton steel cruiser, to be cased with wood, to be of two-thirds sail power, and to be armed with four cight-inch breech-loading rifles and machine guns-hull, \$224,854; equipment, \$75,600. For each of the three \$224,854; equipment, \$75,600. For each of the three \$500 ton steel cruisers to be single deckers, not to be cased with wood, to be of two-thirds sail power, and to be armed with two eight-inch breech-loading rifles and machine guns-hull, \$250,000 machinery, \$297,500; ordnance, \$168,755; equipment, \$58,000. For the despatch boat or clipper, to have a sea speed of fifteen knots, to be built of trou and to be armed with one six-inch breech loading rifles and gins six-inch breech-loading rifles and power, and to be armed with woo eight-inch breech loading rifles and fine six-inch breech-loading rifles and sold rifle and four revolving guns-hull, \$230,000; machinery, \$297,500; ordnance, \$168,755; equipment, \$58,000. For the despatch boat or clipper, to have a sea speed of fifteen knots, to be built of trou and to be armed with one six-inch breech loading rifles

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Washington, Jan. 4.-The Secretary of War o-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Rep resentatives a report in response to a resolution calling for information as to whether in the River and Harbor bill of last session works were appropriated for which were not beneficial to commerce, and, if so, what these works were, and whether any appropriation has been works were, and whether any appropriation has been withheld by the Department. The Secretary says that the first portion of the inquiry apparently calls for his appnion on a subject which it was peculiarly the province of Congress to consider in framing the bill, and of the President in his action with regard to it when presented for his approval. It had been the practice of the Department to refrain from expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of appropriations. It had not been considered the duty of the Department to extend its recommendations beyond matters consting to too practices lift of the method of accomplishing the results indicated by Congress. The Secretary states that he did, however, in compliance with the resolution, make an investigation, and that it appeared to him that in many instances the results of sunstantial secretics to general commerce were so obscure and apparently insignificant as toyludents the doubt on the part of the House of Representatives indicated by the inquiry presented in the resolution. It response to the other inquiry, the Secretary says that the appropriations have been withheld from new works in some cases where a temporary suspension of the commencement of the work would not substantially delay the completion.

The Secretary also transmits in compliance with the

the completion.

The se-retary also transmits in compliance with the resolution the estimates of the Engineer Department for the improvement of rivers and narbers for the next fiscal year, which have not previously been transmitted to Congress, the a agregate of the estimates amounting to \$33,889,000. The rivers and harbors are particularized when are not, in the opinion of the Secretary, such as would be benefited by the expenditure of the sum appropriated.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, Jan. 4 .- The Senate in executive season to-day confirmed the following nomina-United States Attorneys .- Andrew W. Brazee, for

District of Colorado; Samuel G. Hilborn, for the District of California. Joel B. Erhardt to be United States Mershal for the Southern District of Now-York.
Charles H. Wilson, at Ashiand, Wis.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- In the Senate to-day

the West Point Appropriation bill was passed. The Porter bill was set down for Thursday for further discussion, the vote on its passage to be taken at 2 o'clock. In the House the Army Appropriation bill was considered in committee and was atterward passed by the House. It contains the provision for the gradual abolition of the pay corps of the Army. The provision as to the transportation of Army and army supplies remains unchanged.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- Among the papers put on evidence this morning in the Star Route trial was one relating to a route on three miles of which service had been discontinued and for which discontinuance a month's extra pay had been allowed. Testimony was taken in reference to the route from Pueblo to Greenhorn in Colorado. One of the sub-contractors received \$1,000 for carrying the mail and others \$340—the contractor receiving over \$3,000. The trips were three a week, and the time seven hours. Two horses and one man did the work—the distance being thirty-one miles.

Adjourned.

THE HAWAHAN TREATY. Washington, Jan. 4 .- The House Commitee on Foreign Affairs intended to reach to-day a decision of the questions now before it regard to the Hawalian treaty, but on account of the death of the Hon. E. H. Allen the Hawatian death of the Hon. E. H. Alien the Hawaiian Minister, further consideration of the subject has been postponed for one week. It is expected that Mr. Kasson, chairman of the sub-committee having the matter in charge, will prepare a bill to afford the relief asked by the sugar interests of the United states by providing for a duty on certain grades of Hawaiian sugar without abrogating the treaty entirely. There is, however, a strong sentiment in the Committee in favor of abrogation.

> WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thur-day, Jan. 4, 1883.

The Interior Department to-day issued 155 pension ertificates. The coinage executed at the Mints of United States

during the year 1882 amounted to 88,805,831 pieces, of the value of \$94,820,120. The Second Controller of the Treasury has made a favorable report upon the war claim of the owners of the steamer J. D. Swain, of New-Orleans, involving the

The Naval Inspection Board, of which Commodore Luce is president, has completed the inspection of the

Navy Yard at Marc Island, Cal. It expects to report to the present Congress.

There are now outstanding uncalled, but subject to sall, about \$60,000,000 of three and a half per cents. It s expected at the Treasury Department that the exchanges will reach fully \$300,000,000.

John D. Cameron, of Sloux Falls, Dak., and Messis. Metcalf and Mindson, of Mitchell, Dak., have been disbarred from practice before the Interior Department for alleged connection with the Daketa land frau is. Some of the persons whose land entries in the Yanktot

Land District were recently declared to be fraudulent have appealed for a hearing before final fortellure. Com-missioner McFarland has granted their request. Among the President's visitors to-day were ex-Secrenry Evarts, ex-secretary Boutwell, ex-Minister Schenck

and General Sherman. The President will give a dinner to General Grant next week-probably Wednesday.

The superintendent of the Ratiway Mail Service has The superintendent of the Kainway Main Service has ordered a mail car to be attached to the train leaving Cleveland at 11:40 p. m. and arriving at Pittsburg at 8:55 a. m. and to the train leaving Pittsburg at 11:00 p. m. and arriving at Ceveland at 6:25 a. m. The Special Committee on Improvement of the Missis-

sippi River met this morning and began the hearing of sppi liver met ins merning and began the hearing of General Comstock, president of the Massissippi River Commission. The questions were confined to particular, of expenditure, and General Countoek, after explaining the outlay of the first appropriation of \$1,000,000, said that of the \$4,000,000 silotted from the appropriation of hast year there would be \$1,000,000 left at the first of July, as the work of the several plants is now proceed log.

For the Revenus and Tariff Measures Reported to the Sen

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

A WELL SNOWN MERCHANT DYING. CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Chacles Gossage, a well-nown merchant and old cidzen, is on his death-bed.

SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Some cases of smallpox have been discovered here, but it is not likely that the discase will spread as it did act winter.

LIGHTING A FIRE WITH KEROSENE.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Mary Moone, a negress, die., carly tais noraing from the offects of burns received about midnight while she was lighting a fire with terosene oil. BEATEN TO DEATH.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Jan. 4.—Franklin that was expelled from a nance here for botsterous connect. In a subsequent altereation over the affair he was seaten over the head so severely that he died of all in-INJURED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION

CONSOLIDATION OF TWO JOURNALS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Our Union, a New-York lewspaper, for nine years the orderal organ of the Woman's National Christian Tennerance Union, has seen consolidated with The Signal of Chicago under the consolidated with The Signal of Chicago under the

Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, has been consolidated with The Signal of Chicago under the name of The Union-Nignal.

FATAL BUILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Jun. 4.—A Inspatch to The Times Star says: The boiler in the Sewer Pipe Works of McMilson & Porte, at Binck Horse Landing, W. Va., exploded this morning, wiecking the Works, killing Engineer John Miskilly, and injuring two others.

IRON AND STEEL MILLS TO CLOSE.

CHICAGO, Jun. 4.—D. C. Bradley, vice-president of the from and steel Company, says that those untils will close January 15 for a monta or six weeks, on account of the low price of nails.

ASSIGNMENT OF A TRUNK MAKING COMPANY.

account of the low price of nails.

ASSIGNMENT OF A TRUNK MAKING COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The Hickman Trunk
Manufacturing Company has made an assignment. The
business was established about twenty years ago. A
few years ago it was turned into a sock company, the

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STRIKING WORKMEN, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The officers of the S. Louis Ore and Steel Company have posted a notice the Vaccan mill Informing workmen that their place will remain open to them until January 20 a the ne schedule rates.

schedule rates.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The temporary injunction obtaine 1 by F. A. Bradley, proprietor of a "bucket-shop" here, restraining the Western Union Telegraph company from removing his grain and provision "ticker," or severing telegraphic connection with his office, was dissolved by Jindge Force to-day.

CHIPPEWA CHIEFS ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Little Thunder and Lending Feather, Compound citefa, are here on their way to ing Feather, Coppesse chiefs, are here on their way to Washington for the purpose of making a trade with the Government whereby they can obtain, for a portion of their reservation at Red Lake, certain agricultural implements, cattle and utensits necessary for civilized Caristian iife.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN KILLED. KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—I wo I lainen laborers, employed on the West shore Railway, whose names are unknown, were instantly kined on the track near Glenetic a few miles from this city this morning. They were wanting on the down-trace when a construction train ran over them

on the down-trace when a construction train I an over them

SUICIDE OF A CIGAR-MARER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.— sartin Burghardt, a
three manufactory to-day. A bottle containing a poisonous
drug was found near the body. It is thought be committed
suicide in a arc of despondency.

LOCKJAW FROM A TOY-PISTOL WOUND.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.— charles Arnold,

LOCKJAW FROM A TOY-PISTOL WOUND.

NEW ORLEANS LA, Jan. 4.— charles Arno
aged fourteen, died to day of lockjaw caused by a wound
facted on his hand with a toy pistol.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.— arah M. Clendeniy
age four, of No. 1,511 South Front st. was burned to de
this morning by her coctaing taking fire from a bonfice.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING THE MAILS.

PETER-BURG, Va., Jan. 4.—Jefferson Walker, for number of years mail carrier between fleified and Hicksord in this State, was arrested last night for robbing the

mails, CHOKED TO DEATH BY A SHIRT STUD.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Jan. 4:—Edward Oliver, a son of a prominent one operator of this place, was choked to death this afternoon by accidentally awailowing part of a shirt stud. KILLED IN A BUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 4.—Alexander Mobiev and his wife, of irwin County, started to a am yesterday morning the ozen ran away, the ew Mobiey of and turned the cart over upon Mrs. Mobiey, who was smothered to death before assurance count reach her.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A boat loaded with cement, with three men on board, employed on the new sewer, upset this attenuou in Borchester Bay. John Russell, age twenty-eight, and John Linteman, age forty, both from Nova Scotis, were drawned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LEADING TOPICS IN MANY LANDS. THE FLOODS IN EUROPE-THE FUNERAL OF GAM-

BETTA-A LONDON RUMOR-M. LEON SAY ILL. The lives of hundreds of people in Ludwigshafen, opposite Mannheim, are in danger on account of the floods in the valley of the Rhine; the situation at other points is also critical, much damage having already been done. Four addresses will be delivered at the funeral of Gambetta, for which extensive preparations are making. The Czar has received a letter from the Revolutionary Committee. A rumor was current vesterday that Germans resident in London had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return to fulfil their terms of military service. M. Leon Say is ill, and his condition causes anxiety.

GREAT DISTRESS CAUSED BY FLOODS.

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- A Berlin dispatch to The Times says: "The inuudations are taking the form of a great public catastrophe. The distress is increasing hourly. The military and civil authorities are making the greatest exertious to misigate the misery of the disaster. There are no signs yet that the crisis of the calamity is reached. The high temperature and rains continue. At Ludwigshafen, opposite Mannheim, where the great Rhine dam gave way last night, the lives of bundreds of people are imperilled. A steamer rescued many hundreds, including the sick. The deepest distress prevails. The Danube has inundated Presburg, thirty-four miles from Vienna.

PARIS, Jan. 4.-The rivers Saone and Doubs have Paris, Jan. 4.—The rivers Saone and Doubs bave inundated several villages. Thirty-two houses have fallenat Longepierre, in the Department of the Saone-et-Loire. The river Seine has again reached the level of the December flood. The Paris and Lyons Railway on the French frontier is washed away. Direct railway service between Switzerland, France and Italy is interrupted.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Wiesbaden to The Daily News says: "The Rhine is beginning to fall. Thireteen persons were drowned at Friesenheim. In all sixty or seventy lives have been lost by the floods. The water is penetrating the foundations of the fortifications at Mayence. The barometer is rising.

The chief damage from the floods in the Valley of the Rhine seems to have occurred in Hesse, around and be-tween Mannheim and Mayence, both of these cities being at the junction of large rivers with the Ruine—the Neckar and Main. This valley is fertile, wheat, oats and millet being raised in the flooded districts. The dis-tricts most affected are Rhenish Hesse, Starkenburg and the lowlands of the Odenwald.

Mannheim, which is reported to be surrounded by water, is on the right bank of the Rhine, near the mouth of the Neckar, and is the most important commercial town in the Duchy of Baden. It has strong fortification and has suffered much from war. The town, which has a population of over 50,000 inhabitants, is regularly laid out in squares. Opposite Maunheim is Ludwigshafen, where great damage has been done owing to the breaking of the great Rhine dam. The two places are con 1867. Ludwigsnafen is a railway centre, and, although the population is only 12,000, is a town of much commercial importance, being the connecting link between Manuhelm and Southwestern Germany. Friesenheim, the inhabitants of which have deserted the town, is a few miles southwest of Mannhelm; and Oppau, which is also partially submerged, is five miles northwest of Mannheim. 'The general direction of the Raine at this point is from south to north, and the river is swollen not only by the Neckar, but by scores of minor tribulary streams

Fourteen or fifteen miles north of Manubelm is Worms, in the Province of Rheine-Hesse, near which town 10,000 persons have been rendered homeless. The town basau extensive trade in agricultural produce, which indicates to character of the country in the neighborhood. There are many vineyards near by, Worms has a population of over 15,000, and is on the eft bank of the river, several railways converging at this point.

Descending the Rhine twenty miles further, until within five or air unles of Mayence, one comes to Badenheim, a small town a mile or two from the natural bank of the river on its left side, where seventy houses have fallen. The town is on the railway and road between

Mayence, where the dykes have broken, is on the left bank of the Raine, opposite the mouth of the Main. It is the largest town in the former Grand-Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, and has a population of 56,000. The city is built in the form of an amphitneatre, the land near the river being flat and then rising gradually. A bridge of books more than 1,600 feet in length connects the town

both in the being flat and then rising gradually. A bridge of boas more than 1,500 feet in lensth connects the town with the suborbs of Castei on the opposite bank of the river. There is also a railway bridge, which is used by the Frankfort trains. The bridge is 1,200 feet long, and cost nearly \$1,500,000.

Over a hundred miles to the northwest of Mayence in a straight line is Dusseldorf, beautifully situated among vilias and gardens on the right bank of the Ridne at the mouth of the Dussel, whence it derives its name. The town, which has a population of over \$0,000, is twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne. Near the river the streets are full of warehouses and factories. The town has a nearly trade by rail and river. The market place of the town is flooded.

Vienna, which also is suffering from floods, is situated on a level with the Daumbe River about two inflex from the main stream. The city is traversed by a branch of the river called the Vienness Daumbe, which serves the purpose of a canal, and by another small stream quamed the Wien or Vienna which camples into the Venness Daumbe. Forse often prevail and the kinds and lower parts of the city are exposed to maintainos. The commerce of Viennas la extensive. The chief promenance is Prater, a natural forest on an island of the Danabe, containing deer-parks, coffee-nonses, a panorama and a circus. Augusteu, a public park, is also on the same island and a la favorite resort. The floods have washed away the railway bridge over the Danabe, and have driven 1,000 persons out of their nomes in the lower part of the city.

At Presburg, also, which is tuitry four miles east of Vienna, on the Danabe, the water has done much damage.

IN MEMORY OF GAMBETTA.

Pagis, Jan. 4 .- At 9:25 o'clock this morning unusuai crowds had already assembled at the Palais Bourbon, waiting to see Gambetta's coffin. The feputations from Alsace-Lorraine will form a conicuous figure in the funeral procession. The reason for postponing the funeral was to enable the deputations from Alsace-Lorraine and distant departments to attend. It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 persons will be present. The markets will be closed. The hearse was used at the funeral of the Duc de Morny. It is ornamented with silver and a dome of plumes.

The mucipality of St. Etienne, where the Socialist element is strong, has refused to send a deputation to join the funeral procession. The insulting comments of some of the Bouapartist reactionary papers have caused intense indignation. The offending journals are torn to pieces and stamped upon in the cafés.

Victor Hugo is expected to attend the funeral and deliver a short oration. Gambetta being out of office at the time of his death, Great Britain, it is said, will not be officially represented at the funeral, Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France, may, however, be present in his private capacity. The weight of Gambetta's brain is found to be 1,100 grammes. Mme. Grévy placed the first wreath on Gambetta's coffin.

The Siecle to-day, in replying to articles in the German Press on the death of M. Gambetta, says those journals are mistaken if they suppose that the just claims of France die with Gambetta.

The Journal de Paris declares that convincing proof that domestic affairs had nothing whatever to do with the nistol-shot wound of Gambetta will be published when the proper moment arrives. M. Ducierc, President of the Council, in a letter

to President Grévy submirting the decree for a pub-lic funeral in honor of Gambetta, says: lie funeral in honor of Gambetta, says:

A great missortume has befallen France. She is mourning one of har most illustrious sons. The services he rendered are in the memory of all. In the days of sorest trais he bore the flag of invaded France without despairing of her future. He was one of the most eminent members of the Government which at least sayed the honor of the country. During the difficult period of the foundation of the Republic he helped to was those majorities which are now the bulwark of our institutions. A conscientious, upright culzen of clear intelligence and lofty mind, an orator of incomparable power, this statesman cannot be treated by his fe-low-citizens with too great marks of esteem and graftinde. In proposing a public funeral we are sure that we are responding to feelings which you were the first to express on its ascortained that only four speeches will be

delivered at Gambetta's funeral—in the name of the French Government, the Chamber of Deputies, the Bar and the Government of the National Defence—and that the speakers will probably be M. Fallieres, Minister of the Interior, Deputy Brisson, M. Falatenf and M. Jules Ferry. President Grévy will follow the hearse for some distance. Delegates from French societies in Alsace have requested permission of M. Gambetta's family to erect a monument over his grave. The Municipal Council and the Council General of the Department of the Seine will each be present in a body.

The American Legation have had a wreath placed on Gambetta's coffin.

The coffin containing the remains of M. Gambetta lies in the ball-room of the Palais Bourbon. It is covered with wreaths. Three hundred Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, headed by M. Brisson, visited the Palais Bourbon to-day and walked round the coffin. The pall-bearers will be M. Duclerc, President of the Council, or some other representative of the Ministry; M. Le Royer, Vice-President of the Senate; M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Mayer of Believille, M. Rane, from the Republique Francaise, and a delegate from Cahors.

M. LEON SAY ILL.

Paris, Jan. 4 .- M. Leon Say is suffering from violent attack of gout. His condition causes anxiety.

Leon Say, who was Minister of Finance in the De Freycinet Cabinet last year, is a grandson of the politial economist, Jean Baptiste Say, and is one of the most distinguished men in public life. He was born in 1826 and was an Orleanist until the downfall of the Empire, when, following the leadership f M. Thiers, he became a Conservative Republican. He declined to favor an Orleanist scheme to reestablish the Monarchy, and became Minister of Finance under M. Thiers in December, 1872. He retired from that position Taliers in December, 1872. He retired from that position on the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency in May, 1873, but was reinstated in May, 1875, and held office until May, 1877. In December of the same year he arain accepted the Ministry of Finance, and continued in office until 1879, when the Cabinet was reconstructed under M. de Freychet. M. Say has been a Senator since 1875. He possesses great wealth, and is one of the principal proprietors of the Journal des Debats, which supported M. Gambetta during his brief administration. M. Say has written several books on fluance and political economy.

THE CZAR AND THE NIHILISTS. LONDON, Jan. 4 .- The Berlin correspondent

of The Standard says: "Private letters from St. Petersurg state that the Czar on Sunday found in his bed room a letter from the Revolutionary Committee, de-manding the commencement of the promised reforms, and addux that the committee possess power foreibly to obtain concessions."

A SENSATIONAL RUMOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- The Pall Mall Gazette this evening publishes under reserve a rumor that Germans resident in London have received notice from the military authorities to hold themselves ready to repair to Germany to fulfil their terms of military service. If this report is true it is probably a mere formality. The German Embassy here is not aware that there is any foundation for the rumor.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 4 .- A man named Carney, a tenant farmer, has been beaten to death by a party of men near Claremorris. Carney's brother-in-law has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder.

John O'Brien, an active Parnellite, has been summoned for using infinidating language against landlords in a speech at Bantry on December 10.

AN ITALIAN CONSUL INSULTED.

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- A dispatch from Varna to The Dally News says: "A Turkish officer insulted the Italian Consul while walking in the streets of Tripoli. The Consul struck and wounded the officer. The Mos-lems have demanded the punishment of the Consul."

that Austria will be intrusted with the execution of the decision of the Danubian Conference of Roumania does not take part in the proceedings of the conference. At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet to-day Senor Camacho, Minister of Finance, submitted his report, in which he declares that the period of deficits is termi-

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1883.

A dispatch from Vienna to The Times reports

nated. The only change he proposes for the budget of 1883 is the suppression of all items of expenditure not The sale of The Golos on the streets of St. Petersburg is prohibited. The St. Petersburg Zeitung states that Prince

Waesemsky has resigned the post of Director of the Press Administration. A dispatch from Rome says: "The Moniteur denies the statement recently published in the Vienna Tag-

blaff that the Emperor Francis Joseph had offered to act as mediator between King Humbert and the act as mediator between King Humbert and the Pope."

A dispatch from Rome to The Evening News says a

lay. When arrested he said he did it as a protest For Other Foreign News See Fifth Page.

HEAVY JUDGMENT OBTAINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.-Upon the failure of the Martin Landenberger Manufacturing Company, anufacturers of weedlen goods, in this city, the proerry of the concern was, in May 1981, purchased by homas A. Bend, of New-York, who give a morigage for \$64,000. Bond falled to pay the interest due on November 30 last, and halament was obtained against him for \$66,616 20. An execution for this amount was taken out to-day in the Sheriff's office.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE LATE MINISTER ALLEN.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The body of the late E. H. Allen, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, arrived here to day on Friday the body will be taken to Bangor.

JEWELLERS IN DIFFICULITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—S. H. Seligman & Brother, jewellers, have made an assignment, with Habilities amounting to \$20,000 and assets valued at \$12,000.

THE NATIONAL CURLING MEDAL.

UTICA, Jan. 4.—In the curling match between the Utica and passey city clubs today, for the National medal, the Utica club won by a score of 104 to 83.

AN INVALID FOR MANY YEARS CURED BY PRAYER

the Utica club won by a score of 104 to 83.

AN INVALID FOR MANY YEARS CURED BY PRAYER TROY, Jun. 4.—Miss Annie Cooner, who had been an invalid for nineteen years and unable to walk or use her volue for four years, recovered the use of limbs and volce yesterday while prayor was offered for her by a clergyman. She says she was cured by fath in food, and by that atoms.

Says size was cirred by faint in foot, and by that alone.

PUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR COLLEY.

BOSTON, Jap. 4.—The funeral of the inte ex-Mayor Colley, of Salem, took place this afternoon from the house of his son-in-law, E. H. Noble. It was attended by Mayor Hill, representatives from the City Departments and many well-known citizens.

FUNDARAL OF COMMISSIONER BALDWIN.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The funeral of the late
William Baldwin, Chief temnissioner of Highways, took
place this morning and was largely attended. His death was
due to pulmoner y conjection induced by heart disease. THE ZETA-PSI FRATERNITY.

ANSIGNMENT OF BABY-CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
SCRANTON Penn. Jan. 4.—F. N. White, of Toby-banna manufacturer of baby carriages, has made an assign-ment. The cause of the failure was lack of capital. His chief place of business was in New-York.

LAST YEAR'S CATCH OF FISH.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 4.—The receipts of codfish and ballout for the past year have been considerably smaller than usual, and the mackerel catch but little in excess of that of the previous year. Good prices have made the season successful. of that of the Presentation of the Action of the Presentation of t

Insane.

VERDICT IN A SLANDER SUIT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 4.— he jury in the brought by Mra. F. it. Warner of Asbury Fark, against F. Hawkin, a well-known lawyer of the same pace aftered slander before for marriage, rendered a verdier migat awarding are warner statunages.

navor of Mr. Jappincott. It is said that the verdict will appealed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT A FEAST.

LYNCIBURG, Va., Jan. 4.—A negro named Armi fead Barksdale, in Bedford County, to-day cut the throat. Scott Clayton, also ectored, from ear to ear, and afterware shot hinself with a run. The aftray occurred at a feast, at created intense excitement in the neighborhood.

MEETING OF CROAR MANUFACTURERS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—A largely-attended meetin of tigar manofacturers and dealers in tobacco was beld to night, and resolutions were passed calling on Congress tabulish the tax on tobacco and cigars. The resolutions was be observed to Congress excited the congress of the purpose. About 10% of the most prominent tobaco men of the city were present.

men of the city were present.

APPOINTED CACHHER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 4—The appointment of
Whiten Livery, of Pitteburg, as successor to the late Captain A. C. Nutt, as Casher of the State Treasury, was offically announced by Treasurer Butley this ovening. Mr. 14vsey has been temporarily filling the place. He was eachier
under Treasurer Butler.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BUTLER INAUGURATED.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON. THE CROWD IN THE STATE HOUSE-MANNER OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-TEXT OF HIS ADDRESS.

Boston, Jan. 4.-In recent years no inaugural has been so popularly attended as that of Governor Butler's at the State House to-day. Hours before the time for him to appear the halls and passages were crowded so that motion was difficult and the throng overflowed down the broad steps and extended even to the Common. The Joint Convention for the inauguration met in the hall of the House of Representatives, which was packed full of people. The ladies' and members' galleries were opened for ladies, but the public gall-ry was reserved for invited guests. Over an hour was consumed by the preliminaries, and the crowd which could not get in gradually disappeared. At 12:30 o'clock the Supreme Judicial Court entered, followed by General Butler dressed in an evening suit and carrying a gold-headed cane and wearing his usual button-hole bouquet. He walked up the aisle and sat at the Speaker's deak amid the applause of his friends. Distinguished guests followed, and soon the hall of the House was packed to the last inch. The ladies', members' and public galleries would hold no more, and the space on the floor not filled by the Senators and representatives in joint convention was crowded with distinguished guests and the very few of the miscellaneous public who were able to crowd in.

Among those present, besides the State officers were Colonel N.A.Plimpton, the manager of Butler's campaign in 1882; Colonel Jonas H. French, his manager in 1879; Marshall P. Wilder, President Eliot, of Harvard; ex-Governor Rice, ex-Governor Banks, Collector Worthington, John K. Tarbox, Mayor Palmer, of Boston; Major Hags gerty, Charles Theodore Russell, Edward Hamilton, Judge Thomas Russell. President Choate, of the Old Colony Railroad, and A. C. Woodworth, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor with Butler in

When all had passed in, President Crocker, of the Senate, administered the oath of office, and at 12:58 o'clock Governor Butler signed his name to the eath. The instant he did so his friends applauded, both in the gallery and on the floor and, a few seconds later, the first gun of the military sas lute was fired on the Common. Secretary Peirce then made a proclamation that General Butler had been duly installed Governor, and warning all people, and especially the State officers, to take due notice thereof. Renewed applause followed this declaration. Immediately after, Oliver Ames was inaugurated as Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor Butler was then presented for-mally to the Legislature and read his address. Governor Butler was then presented formally to the Legislature and read his address in reading it he adopted that style which has become so familiar in his public speeches. Frequent touches of humor enlivened it, and the appliance was interspersed as profusely as ever in a stump speech. Off-hand interpolations were made. Speaking of the abolition of the poll tax as a qualification for suifrage, he interjected the words "and such men as Harvard students." His argument for woman suifrage was liberally applauded. When unging reforms in various departments, he said that fortunately the mailtary was under control of the Commander-in-thief, a thrust of grim humor which caused much langifier. His earnest recommendation of the death penalty for persons attempting to wreck or actually wrecking railroad trains was applanded, and there was another outburst of langifier when he said of the expenses for salaries of charitable and papper officials, compared with the cost of support of the poor and the unsane, that "the L was larger than the house." He hit the farm management of these institutions as run by "hali-a-nozen salaried farmers and employees." His acraignment or the Board of Health, Lanney and Charity aid not make as much of a sensation as was expected, though it was read in a slow and solemn manner.

He said the Legislature was one of the worst bodies for the ascertainment of facts, but this nome thrust, did not seem very funny. But he won sympathetic appliance from the women in the galleries when he asked to a better chance for convicts to reform, and they laughed when he said that when the bright enliders were all educated it would be time to establish a school for idiotic and feeble-minded youth. By the time he had been reading an hour and a half the proceedings began evidentity to grow heavy, and the laughter and applause were feeole, lie said it was a laughable thing that the builder of the Danvers Luna-le Asylum shouth de ealled or "shut up in the monument of its own folly." A part of the message was omitted

The Legislature then adjourned without further

qualified soon after.

of importance, and the new Council was

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representa-

In accordance with a uniform usage, begun in the carliest times and now sanctioned by law, the Supreme Executive Magistrate" of the Commonwealth s permitted at this time and place to address to the two oddes of the Legislature such suggestions, views and ocommendations as he may be advised to do, for their consideration and action. It has been usual in so doing to present a statement of the financial condition of the commonwealth and of the several public funds appearing upon the books of its Treasurer and Receiver General. As the incoming Executive can have no other and ifferent knowledge than is furnished by that officer upon these topics, I content myself by giving you s

tatement furnished by him as follows: \$32,511,680 80 20,536,530 61 17,110,963 94 \$2,927,048 83 To Sinking Funds...... To Trust Funds.....

The gain in the Trust Funds is wholly from the Boston and Albany Railroad exchange. The expenditures upon the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which apparently are nore than equal to two-thirds of the public debt; the dnancial condition of these State concerns, their man agement, and what ought to be the course of legislation and executive administration in regard to them, will hereafter be made the subject of a special message. In passing this topic it is permissible to say that after an investment costing the State more than \$22,078,689 21 in a commercial and trading enterprise which promised to be of great advantage to the State, it now appears that the railroad and tunnel find tnemselves to be in such condition as not to be self-supporting even, but

Free and equal suffrage to all who by the qualification

leaving in the past year a small deficit to be provided for by taxation for expenses only. POLL-TAXES.

of naturalization and the constitutional one of educatheir State and country: To this right and immunity of currens of the United States there should be no legal hindrance, and specially the pre-requisite of paying a capitation tax. I believe in such a tax as a duty of the citizen, but not as a qualification to his suffrage. Every man ought to pay his just share of the burden of maintaining the Government. But the penalty for non payment should not be disfranchisement and loss of citizenship; that is too severe, and in all civilized countries is only attached to the highest crimes. But above all, it should not be imposed when such tax has not been assessed upon him so that he can pay it, as is now the law of our State. I therefore recommend a change in the law of assessment of the poli-tax, which is undoubt-edly within the competency of the Legislature, that the poll-tax should be assessed as part of the city or town tax for their use only. That would induce the towns to use diligence in assessing, and their collectors in collect-ing the poll-tax, which, going to the town, would be the contribution of the poli-tax payer toward the education of his culidren, and in so far an equivalent for his settlement. I would further recommend that this tax should be assessed as now on the 11st day of May, and a separate warrant for its collection be issued to the collector as early as the 30th day of May, and that by law the Collector should be required to make a return of such warrant by the 15th day of August. Such change of time of collecting the tax would relieve our elections and our State from a practice which has obtained of late, of committees of the respective political parties paying the political for voters, in order to have the voter registered, who, it is supposed, will vote with those who pay his tar. No more victous practice could possetbly exist. Some vague opinions have obtained, that under our Constitu-tion a State or county tax must be paid to enable the